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The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not—Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1863.

NUMBER 45.

VOLUME 6.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Messenger.

Saturday, --- August 9, 1862.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight."—Secretary Stanton, to the Soldiers.

NEWSPAPER LAW.—A postmaster is required to notify by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office and state the reason for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office—whether directed to his name or another—whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued to stop at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, if he takes it out of the post office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, if he takes it out of the post office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take new papers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is, in prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

A Lieutenant in one of the New York city regiments in the Army of the Potomac sent in his resignation on account of sickness and the Surgeon ordered the application for discharge. The matter was referred to General Birney, who, after giving it due examination, sent back an answer upon the paper containing the application, in language something like this: "The General thinks that, with our excellent medical attendance, and the healthy climate now enjoyed by our army, it is his duty to refuse the application." Continuing, he says that, "After a year of rest and peace, it is not the exhibition of a proper spirit for men with shoulder straps to tender resignations when the enemy is near."

THINGS MOVING.—The Detroit Free Press, one of the most ultra Democratic papers in the North, is out for the employment of negroes in the army. It says that whenever a negro was wanted, he should be treated as any other rebel property—a horse for instance—and when we got through with him, "we would not be any more particular about returning him than we would the horse."

Contract for the Monster Iron Ram.

William H. Webb, the well known ship-builder, has contracted with the Government to build an iron steam ram, to be covered with six inch iron, to have two revolving turrets like the Monitor, the bow to be covered with twelve inch iron, and to have a solid iron ram half the length of the vessel; price one and a quarter million dollars.

EXCELLENT DEFINITION OF GOOD MANNERS.—A writer in the Atlantic Monthly thus describes what we are always theorizing about:

"The world has always been charmed with fine manners, and why should it not? For what are fine manners but? To carry your soul on your lips, in your eye, in the palm of your hand, and yet to stand unasked, but clothed in your individual quality—visible, yet inscrutable—given to the hearts of others, yet contained on your own bosom—noble and humbly open, yet duly reticent and secured from invasion. Polished manners often disappoint us; good manners never. The former may be taken on by indigent souls; the latter imply a noble and opulent nature."

—The army in Springfield, Massachusetts, makes 14,000 stand of arms per month. In a short time it will be able, with the private shops in operation there, to manufacture 38,000 guns per month. The other armories in New England will each be able to furnish the government with 200 guns per day. Our firearms are better than the best of Europe can afford, and we shall soon be making them at the rate of 600,000 per annum.

—Gov. Andrew, in his speech at Worcester, said:

"We don't wish to part with any of our masculine strength, but whatever the President wants he must have, and if the men don't go the women will. I have thought that if we should send a few thousand girls to the war, not only would the young men follow, but those who devils of the South would find they had their match."

—Stanton's order about furloughs is considered equal to 15,000 or 100,000 recruits.

The "Democratic" Movement.

Throughout the North and West.

It is not in the field that the Union cause is in the greatest danger. Under McClellan and Pope in the East, and Grant and Buell in the West, the interests of the country are safe in comparison with their condition in localities far removed from the scenes of actual strife. The imminent danger of to-day springs rather from Northern politicians than from Southern rebels. The "Democratic" conventions of the North with their utterances of qualified patriotism and practical treason, are doing more to weaken the moral and military strength of the Government, than all the armies which have been coerced into the field by the despotism of Jeff. Davis.

The platform adopted by the late Democratic State Convention of Minnesota, as we find it printed in one of the party papers, has only ten lines of qualified support of the Government, while it has nearly ninety lines of unqualified denunciation of the legally constituted authorities of the Government. No man can read that platform, if he accepts its statements of fact, and imbibes its spirit, without feeling that all efforts and sacrifices in behalf of the country are useless, and worse than vain; for there is no crime against the Constitution and the laws, which is not there paraded as the deed of the President and his political partisans, and which is not held up before the people for their condemnation at the polls.

The present National Administration has yet nearly a three years' lease of power. If the rebellion is ever to be crushed, it must be crushed within the limits of that time. In any contingency, this civil war, during the next three years, must be prosecuted by this Administration, if it be prosecuted at all. The power of the Administration is derived from the people; and without their sympathy and support, the Government must fail, inevitably, into rebel hands. The only effect of the dissemination of doctrines and sentiments like those put forward by the Democratic party of this State, is to destroy the public confidence in, and withhold public support from, the Government. For, to every practical intent the Administration, during its term, is the Government. And, however cunningly it may be without this, the public mind, which is the basis of the Democratic platform here, is treason.

Of a similar character, though if possible less, are the sentiments uttered at the Democratic State Convention of Indiana, which was held at Indianapolis on the 30th of July. The principal speakers there, were Messrs. Wickliffe of Kentucky, Carlisle of Virginia, and Richardson of Illinois. From an analysis of their speeches, the Chicago Post deduces the following as the points argued and sustained:

1st. That the Republican party is so tinged with abolition, that it is impossible to discriminate between what is, and what is not, abolition.

2d. That no Democrat can conscientiously or patriotically be a Republican.

3d. That if the war be made a Republican war, it necessarily becomes an abolition war, and no Democrat can be caught to have anything to do with it.

4th. If the Democracy do not participate in the war, the Republicans cannot carry it on alone; a division of the Union will be inevitable, and in that division the best has greater interests in an alliance with the South than with abolitionized New England.

Upon these points, the Post, whose editor was the friend and biographer of Douglas, remarks:

This is a fair synopsis of the collected utterances at Indianapolis: some of the speakers said one thing, and the others the rest, but taking them all together, their substance is as we have stated.

We have no purpose of arguing either of these points. Admit them all to be true, and what then?

Suppose the Republican party to be an abolition party through and through, and suppose no Democrat can ever be a Republican, what theory affecting this war do those facts furnish? We do not understand how this war can become any kind of a war but one. It was commenced by the rebels to dissolve the Union. If in the suppression of the war commenced for such a purpose, it becomes necessary to sweep slavery out of existence, the war does not thereby become an abolition war, any more than it would be a war of extermination if our armies were compelled to sacrifice the lives of a garrison who refused to surrender. The moment the rebels will give up, our word for it Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party will very gladly make peace on any constitutional basis. The war therefore is not in the hands of the Republicans or of the North. It is in the hands of the rebels; while they persist in fighting they create or destroy the necessity of the government doing this or that military act. Let them lay down their arms and there will be no abolition or any other kind of war.

The proposition that a division of the Union would be necessary if the Democracy refused to participate in the war, and that a new Union with New England left out must be made, is a disreputable, dishonorable and traitorous insult to the Democracy of the nation. No man with his heart in the right place, and his patriotism not corrupted by an attachment to slavery, would make the suggestion. It is but justice to state that the individual who elaborated that idea was Mr. Carlisle of Virginia, whose Democracy, if not of very recent date, is shaped and fashioned by the resolutions of '68. We are gratified to know that Senator Crittenden refused to take part in this meeting.

Gunsboats to Patrol the Mississippi River.

Governor Dennison, Gurley, and the rest of the Ohio committee, had a long interview with Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on Saturday. They represented the exposed condition of the Ohio Indians along the Kentucky border, and that no military force, however large and well managed, could adequately protect the whole border from such incursions of guerrillas as the recent one into Indiana, which tend to keep the country in constant alarm, and feed the hopes and revive the courage of secessionists throughout Kentucky. They found the navy department very cordial in co-operating in their views.

It was believed that there was no way so effectually for guarding the border as an efficient gunboat force on the Ohio river. After a full conference, therefore, the Navy department promised the committee as many gunboats for service exclusively on the Ohio river as they wanted. Ten small boats, drawing ten feet, have already been ordered, and will be ready in a few days. The Navy Department, Captain Fox promised that a heavy force should at once be set at work to cut these boats down, put on thick wood bulwarks, and plate with iron, after the most approved models. Each boat is calculated to carry two guns and be able to patrol the Ohio river anywhere from the mouth to Pittsburgh.

The Spirit of Seventy-Six.

We have neglected to notice an act of heroism in the Army of the Potomac, the day of the Revolution. Mr. Groat's family consists of himself, wife and several daughters. Last year, when the call was made for troops, the two oldest daughters offered to fill the place of two young men who were wanted for the war. This scheme failed; then they offered to go as nurses, but were rejected on account of their age. After this failing, they offered, if their father, whose head had already begun to silver over, would go, to stay at home and take care of the family until he returned. In this they were successful. He enlisted in the Eleventh, and for nine months has labored for his country in that regiment. His wife and daughters have done their duty, and no light duty has it been. Through the long and cold winter they did the chores, milked five cows, and did the housework, and with such an example, who shall say that our mothers and daughters do not possess the spirit of our revolutionary sires. In addition, such an example ought to stir many of our young men, who are lounging around stores and saloons, into the ranks. —Columbus (Wis.) Banner.

Colored Laborers for McClellan's Army.

A letter in the N. Y. Tribune from Harrison's Landing, says:

The steamer South America, arrived here yesterday, with about 400 colored laborers under the charge of Mr. W. B. Cook. They were brought from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Fortress Monroe and Newport News. At the latter place a squad of twenty-five cavalry were sent with Mr. Cook to scour the neighboring country and pick up every contraband. Their arrival in camp yesterday created much amusement from their display of dress and the nature of the bundles with which every one of them was provided. There are about 450 effective men among them, the rest being women and children belonging to the white men who are doing the work. They are just finding out that we have use for those men, and I am informed the South America returns to-day for another cargo.

What the Blacks Have Done.

From the New York Evening Post.

The blacks are, and have constantly proved themselves our friends. They have served us at every turn; a black man, at the risk of his life, piloted Gen. Burnside to the only undefended landing on Roanoke Island; a black saved a large party of our men from a fatal surprise; a black man risked a horrible death to bring out to us from the chest of the rebels, one of the most valuable treasures; in North Carolina they have traveled hundreds of miles from the interior to bring news of the progress of the war; on the South Carolina coast, the information our commanders have received from them has been of the utmost value, and has been communicated at the most desperate hazards; wherever they have been encouraged or even permitted, they have served us.

The Territory of Dakota promises to be one of the richest and most productive portions of the country. It is larger than all New England, being equal to seven States of the size of New York.

Gen. Curtis has returned with his army to the interior of Arkansas, to cut off Price.

An Adventure in Arkansas.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by Mr. George T. May, who accompanies Captain Banning, the chief commissary of General Curtis' army. The letter is descriptive of the march from Batesville to Helena, Ark., and is dated at the latter place:

Day before yesterday (July 14) I had an adventure which will relate as briefly as possible. I was behind the rear division of our army, with four six-mile teams and a squad of ten men to collect bacon, sugar, etc., and when about four miles from camp learned from a negro boy that some sixteen men of the neighborhood were armed and on their way to us, for the purpose, as the negro said, "of killing the Yankees." I sent two men back to camp for reinforcements and moved on with the train and the eight remaining men, trusting that we would be able, having far better arms, to clean out any sixteen scoundrels. I went on two miles further, collected a lot of bacon, and was about to leave the farm on which the meat was found, when my party was surrounded by from 80 to 100 Texan Rangers. The men after delivering their fire at the rebels, killed several of them. I was on foot, having left my horse in front of the farmhouse some distance back, and concluded to stand my ground and not attempt to run, as I was very much fatigued. The shot few thick and fast around me, but I succeeded in getting into the farmhouse to avoid the result which was to my mind certain, and speedy death. After some fifty or sixty shots had been fired, and I concluded all my boys had been killed, the scoundrels rode up to the farmhouse, and as good fortune would have it, the first men who came were the Captain and Lieutenant Colonel of the confederate service, who was along on a detached service. The Captain called to me, and I went out and met him on equal terms, inquired his name, and said that I presumed I was his prisoner. He said "yes," but that he did not wish to take me along. I inquired how about the two wounded men who had been brought in, and the reply was we would all be paroled. I demurred to the parole on the ground that I was a civilian, and Lieut. Col. Chappell, the rebel officer, took the proper liberty of the subject and allowed me full liberty to go where I pleased, and to take care of my own and wounded men. Our lease of life all the time, and mine particularly, was not worth a moment's purchase, for if any of the private soldiers came up first, they would have shot us down without any hesitation, their policy being to take no prisoners.

Our loss was one killed and three wounded, and one soldier and two teamsters taken prisoners.

You may imagine I was glad to escape from this scrape so cheaply.

Playing at War.

We have just seen a worthy citizen who went down to Suffolk, Virginia, a few days since to see his son in the Union forces stationed there, and this was part of his experience:

"Suffolk is the petty center of a strong slave-holding county (Nansemond) which has been for some weeks in the peaceful possession of our troops. Fifty stacks of good fresh hay stood in plain sight, but our horses were fed on hay brought from New York at a cost of not less than \$40 per ton. Our friend, having spent some hours with his son, proposed to go into the village and find supper and lodging at a tavern. His son started, saying they wouldn't give you supper or lodging there for any money. You will have to stay in camp with me, and take such fare as we have." So the father, having no choice, concluded to stay. Supper was soon brought on; it consisted of good bread, and tolerable coffee, black as your hat. "Is there no milk here?" queried the astonished father. "Plenty," replied the son; "but they wouldn't let us have a drop to save our lives." So the father ate his bread and milk just then, and they were out of sipped his coffee, wondering if rebels in black would bully their conquerors so before. And he came away wondering.

We rejoice in the faith that this is to be endured no longer. The new Constitution and Gen. Pope's Order are very near the end of it. —N. Y. Tribune.

The Scotch Democracy Illustrated, &c.

Becher says:

For more than sixteen months, this great twenty million people, educated to free action, accustomed to parties, to endless divisions and contentions, have stood before the world a unit for the Union! The recent efforts of a few masked men of the North to create a party of opposition to the Government, and to show the strength and breadth of this Popular Unity.

They ran out of the great channel into a bayonet, and thought the current would follow them. Instead of that, the great river flows on, and they, out of it, sit around the edges of the pool, which every day is drying up, and becoming smaller and dirtier, and croaking into each other's faces the melancholy doctrine that if the people would not adopt their puddle, they ought to have done it.

Living Words of Noted Persons.

"Head of the army"—Napoleon.

"I must sleep."—Byron.

"Kiss me, Hardy."—Lord Nelson.

"Don't give up this ship."—Lawrence.

"I'm shot if I don't believe in dying."—Chancellor Thurlow.

"Is this your fidelity?"—Nero.

"Clasp my hand, my dear friend, I die."—Albani.

"Give Dayroale a chair."—Lord Chesterfield.

"God preserve the Emperor."—Hayde.

"The artery ceases to beat."—Haller.

"Let the light enter."—Gower.

"What! I forbear to breathe death?"—Cardinal Beaufort.

"I have loved God, my father and liberty."—Madame de Staël.

"Be serious."—Grotius.

"Into thy hands, O Lord."—Tasso.

"I pray you, see me safe up, and for my coming down, let me shift for myself."—(ascending the scaffold).—Sir Thomas Moore.

"Don't let that awkward squig fire over my grave."—Burns.

"I feel as if I were to be myself again."—Sir Walter Scott.

"I resign my soul to God—and my daughter to my country."—Thomas Jefferson.

"It is well."—Washington.

"Independence forever."—Adams.

"It is the last of earth."—J. Q. Adams.

"I wish you to understand the principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."—Harrison.

"I have endeavored to do my duty."—Taylor.

"You spoke of refreshment, my Emily; take my last notes, sit down to my piano, here, and sing them with the hymn of your sainted mother; let me hear once more those notes which have so long been my solace and delight."—Mozart.

"A dying man can do nothing else."—Franklin.

"It grows dark, boys; you may go."—Dr. Adam.

"God bless you, my dear."—Dr. Johnson.

"God bless you! * * * Is that you, Dora?"—Wordsworth.

"Now it is come."—John Knox.

"Dying, Dying."—Hood.

"How grand those rays; they seem to beckon earth to Heaven!" (The sun was shining brilliantly into the room in which he was lying).—Humboldt.

"Tell them to obey the laws, and support the Constitution of the United States."—Stephen A. Douglas.

A Mad Poetess.

Washington Correspondent Home Journal.

In that part of the Washington Asylum which is still devoted to its insane patients, Dr. Nicholas showed me a sight which was particularly touching to me. Close-legged upon the round table in the center of the room was seated a woman perhaps thirty years of age, who had the remains of remarkable beauty; the finest of large, dark wild eyes, and features which, though ghastly pale, were exceedingly well cut and expressive. Her long, gray hair was disheveled, and of her dress and appearance she evidently had not a thought; but, upon her lap was a volume from which she was pretending to read aloud, making an unintelligible and incoherent babble. By her side lay a handsomely printed volume of a novel of her own writing, with her own likeness as a frontispiece, and she had gone crazy as an authoress! It was the daughter of the poet, Sumner Lincoln Fairfield, and she had started with great promise, publishing her first book in Boston. Both of her parents, it will be remembered, were of the over-imaginative class, and it proved that the two-fold inheritance of the gift was too much. But what a pity is such an apparently unnecessary wreck of a lifetime of a beautiful girl, for I am told that her recovery is hopeless. The doctor said that, for seconds only, she regained her consciousness; and he asked me to address some remark to her. I did, observing that she must be very lonely, sometimes, in that unfurnished room. Her attention was attracted by my voice, and she stared around and fixed her large dark eyes upon me. "Yes," she said, "these asylums are the most miserable of weary places!" Alas for the head that is to go wild with over-endowings!

Drafting.

The process of drafting in other countries and as it would be here, is this: Rolls are prepared of those liable to serve—able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45—and the requisite number of names are drawn by lot in the presence of prescribed officials. The persons drawn are notified and given opportunity to prove themselves exempt, or provide suitable substitutes, failing in which they are compelled to serve, or submit to heavy penalties, generally imprisonment.

All male citizens of the United States between the ages of 1

The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 6.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862.

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A. J. VAN VORHES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Messenger.

Saturday, --- August 9, 1862.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of

loyal and patriotic soldiers must always

put rebels and traitors to flight."—SECRE-

TARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

NEWSPAPER LAW.—A postmaster is re-

quired to notify by letter (returning the paper

does not answer the law) when a subscriber does

not take his paper from the office and state the

reason for its not being taken; and a neglect

to do so makes the postmaster responsible to

the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper regularly

from the post-office—whether directed to his

name or another—whether he has subscribed

or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued

he must pay all arrears, or the publisher

may continue to send it until payment is made

and collect the whole amount, whether it is

from the post-office or not; there can be

no legal discontinuance until the payment is

made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be

stopped at a certain time, and the publisher

continues to send it, the subscriber is bound

to pay for it, if he takes it out of the post office.

The law proceeds on the ground that a man

may pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to

take new papers and periodicals from the

post-office, or removing and leaving them un-

called for, is prima facie evidence of inten-

tional fraud.

—A Lieutenant in one of the New

York city regiments in the Army of the

Potomac sent in his resignation on ac-

count of sickness and the Surgeon en-

dorsed the application for discharge. The

matter was referred to General Birney,

who, after giving it due examination,

sent back an answer upon the paper con-

taining the application, in language

something like this: "The General thinks

that, with our excellent medical attend-

ance, and the healthy climate now enjoy-

ed by our army, it is his duty to refuse

the application." Continuing, he says that,

"After a year of rest and peace, it is not

the exhibition of a proper spirit for men

with shoulder straps to tender resigna-

tions when the enemy is near."

THINGS MOVING.—The Detroit Free

Press, one of the most ultra Democratic

papers in the North, is out for the em-

ployment of negroes in the army. It

says that whenever a negro was wanted, he

should be treated as any other rebel

property—a horse for instance—and

when we get through with him, "we

would not be any more particular about

returning him than we would the horse."

Contract for the Monster Iron

Ram.

William H. Webb, the well known

ship-builder, has contracted with the

Government to build an iron steam

ram, to be covered with six inch iron,

to have two revolving turrets like the Mon-

itor, the bow to be covered with

twelve inch iron, and to have a solid

iron ram half the length of the vessel;

price one and a quarter million dollars.

EXCELLENT DEFINITION OF GOOD MAN-

NERS.—A writer in the Atlantic Monthly

thus describes what we are always

theorizing about:

"The word has always been charged

with fine manners, and why should it

not? For what are fine manners but

this: to carry your soul on your lips

in your eye, in the palm of your hand,

and yet to stand not naked, but clothed

by your individual quality—visible, yet

inseparable—given to the hearts of others

yet contained on your own bosom—

nobly and humanely open, yet duty re-

cent and secured from invasion. Pol-

ished manners often disappoint us; good

manners never. The former may be ta-

ken on by indigent souls; the latter im-

ply a noble and opulent nature."

—The army in Springfield, Massa-

chusetts, makes 14,000 stand of arms

per month. In a short time it will be

able, with the private shops in opera-

tion there, to manufacture 38,000 guns

per month. The other armories in New

England will each be able to furnish the

government with 200 guns per day.—

Our firearms are better than the best

of Europe can afford, and we shall soon

be making them at the rate of 600,000

per annum.

—Gov. Andrew, in his speech at

Worcester, said:

"We don't wish to part with any of

our masculine strength, but whatever

the President wants he must have, and

if the men don't go the women will.

I have thought that if we should send

The "Democratic" Movement

Throughout the North.

From the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat.

It is not in the field that the Union

cause is in the greatest danger. Under

McClellan and Pope in the East, and

Grant and Buell in the West, the inter-

ests of the country are safe in compar-

ison with their condition in localities far

removed from the scenes of actual strife.

The imminent danger of to-day springs

rather from Northern politicians than

from Southern rebels. The "Demo-

cratic" conventions of the North with

their utterances of qualified patriotism

and practical treason, are doing more to

weaken the moral and military strength

of the Government, than all the armies

which have been coerced into the field

by the despotism of Jeff. Davis.

The platform adopted by the late

Democratic State Convention of Minne-

sota, as we find it printed in one of the

party papers, has only ten lines of qual-

ified support of the Government, while it

has nearly ninety lines of unqualified de-

nunciation of the legally constituted au-

thorities of the Government. No man

can read that platform, if he accepts its

statements of fact, and imbibes its spirit,

without feeling that all efforts and sacri-

fices in behalf of the country are useless

and worse than vain; for there is no

crime against the Constitution and the

laws, which is not there pardoned as the

deeds of the President and his political

partisans, and which is not held up be-

fore the people for their condemnation and

the polls.

The present National Administration

has yet nearly a three years' lease of

power. If the rebellion is ever to be

crushed, it must be crushed within the

limits of that time. In any contingency

this civil war, during the next three

years, must be prosecuted by this Ad-

ministration, if it be prosecuted at all.

The power of the Administration is de-

rived from the people; and without

their sympathy and support, the Gov-

ernment must fall, inevitably into rebel

hands. The only effect of the dissemina-

tion of doctrines and sentiments like

those put forward by the Democratic

party of this State, is to destroy the pub-

lic confidence in, and withhold public

support from, the Government.

To every practical intent the Adminis-

tration, during its term, is the Govern-

ment. And, however cunningly it may

have been worded, no man can contem-

plate its effects upon the public mind

without feeling that the logic of the De-

Local and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

EMPLOYMENT.
AGENTS WANTED.
We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active agents, to give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: East Street, Milwaukee, Wis., R. JAMES, General Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

A SURE WAY TO AVOID A DRAFT.—Go to one of the recruiting offices in the city and enroll your name and be mustered into the service at once.

General Orders.
Read the general orders of Adjutant General Malmon, published in to-day's paper. These orders will show the reader what has got to be done. All are interested in them.

MISSISSIPPI.—Charles Valentine of this city, member of company B, First Minnesota, is among the missing in the late battles before Richmond. His fate—whether dead or a prisoner—is not yet known.

STAMPED STOPPED.—At Chicago, Detroit and other points in the Northwest, "skeddaddlers" who are endeavoring to escape into Canada are every day being stopped. There is a determination everywhere to execute Secretary Stanton's order.

Frank Pratt, for near three years editor of the Taylor Falls Reporter, sold his establishment a few days since and immediately joined Lieutenant Bart's company for the Seventh regiment. Frank seems to think that at this time the sword is mightier than the pen. We hope he will make it so.

Photographic Views.—We are indebted to our friend Ed. A. Stevens, ("Raisins") now at McClellan's headquarters, for some photographic views, by Dr. J. of military life on the Peninsula. These views embrace numerous batteries, camps, hospitals, war vessels, etc., and are executed in the highest artistic style. A thousand thanks.

"De Kingdom Coming."
Forty-three slaves left their masters in Nansemond district, Maryland, Saturday night. One man alone lost \$30,000 worth. Riches take them to their "and flee away." But all this high valuation is bosh. The bottom of the nigger market has fallen out. There is nothing left to Virginia of the pleasure and profits of nigger breeding.

COLOR SERGEANT BLOOMER.—During the recent battles before Richmond, the color sergeant of the Minnesota was shot down. Seeing the old flag fall, Corporal Sam. Bloomer, of this city, caught it up and bore it triumphantly over the bloody fields of those seven days of battle. As a reward for his bravery, he has very appropriately been appointed Color Sergeant of the regiment. Good for Sam—no braver or truer man ever shouldered a musket.

New Music.—We are under obligations to the publishers—Messrs. Root & Cady, 95 Clark street, Chicago—for the following pieces of new music:—"The Battle Cry of Freedom," words and music by Geo. F. Root;—"The Day of Liberty's Coming," by G. F. Wurzell;—"Uncle Joe's Hall Columbia," by Henry C. Work. These pieces are all of a patriotic character, and the well-known reputation of their authors will insure them large sales. Address Root & Cady, Chicago.

OUR MITE.—We have neither a flouring mill, or a dry goods store, or a meat shop, or a safe filled with dollars to pledge to volunteers as a bounty for enlisting; but in event we do not go into the field ourselves, we propose to furnish to the family of every person enlisting in either of the companies organized and accepted in this city, a copy of the Messenger, to be delivered to the family of such volunteer during the term of his enlistment. The aggregate will be a heavy draft upon us, but our books are open to receive all such names.

No More Colonization of Soldiers.

St. Paul has been playing a sharp game for a week past, in order to fill up the quota of Ramsey county and thus avoid a draft. With the wealth of the city, and their readiness to create additional city and county indebtedness, they have been offering bounties for volunteers of such magnitude that no other section could compete with them. The result was, that scores of people from our own and adjoining counties went to St. Paul to enlist, and in order that the enlistments should go to the credit of that county, they would colonize the foreign recruits for a period of ten days before mustering them in, in order that the recruits should acquire a residence in that county.

The late order of the Secretary of War, forbidding any citizen leaving his county, has put an effective stop to this system of colonization. St. Paul is big enough and old enough to furnish her quota without drawing upon counties that have been already drained and pressed under former calls for men.

Our Quota.

The War Department has fixed the quota of Minnesota under the last two calls. The aggregate foots up 5,300 men. The quota for Washington county is 192. Can this number be raised without resorting to a draft? We believe it can, if our citizens will all unite in the good work. Two full companies will more than fill the requisition, and such a course will be far better to all concerned than the full number enlisted in a dozen fragmentary companies.

Let us have a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together and give the Government two companies of noble men.

St. Croix Monitor.—Mr. D. A. Canaday has purchased the Taylor Falls Reporter, and commenced the publication of the Saint Croix Monitor. The first number is a spicy local sheet, and we have no doubt Mr. Canaday will prove a worthy successor of Mr. Pratt, of the Reporter, though we regret exceedingly to lose Frank from the fraternity.

The old name should have been retained, however, to give the proper locality. "Saint Croix" is a lengthy and extensive valley, and the name alone will not be likely to give the enterprising and beautiful village of Taylor Falls a locality abroad.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.—We desire to make our most profound acknowledgments to the lady of Mr. David Cover, of Oak Park, for the most magnificent bouquet that ever gladdened the sanctum of a weary editor. Their beauty and perfume make us forget the turmoil and strife of life in the outer world, and lead us to look only upon the joyous and beautiful side of editorial life. Our lady friends are informed that we have a passion for flowers.

She gardens of Mrs. Cover attract the attention of every passer-by for their beauty of arrangement and the variety of flowers—among which are over sixty varieties of dahlias.

Another of our Printers Gone.
Printers are proverbially patriotic—so much so that every office in the State is almost sick of workmen. Last week we lost one of our former workmen, and since then another of our regular compositors—Ed. A. O'Brien—has enlisted with Captain Bromley. No profession or class of workmen, in proportion to their numbers, have contributed more men than the printers of the country.

Recruiting goes on vigorously throughout the States east of us, and many of them will be able to fill their quota—enormous as it is—without resorting to a draft. God is serving the people to the great content.

An Active Day—Enlistments.
Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the individual bounty a few days since, yesterday was the most active day witnessed in our city since the first call for 75,000 men. Forty names were yesterday enrolled at the various recruiting offices. Let the work go right along and Washington county will furnish her quota without a draft.

If a little Divine grace could be infused into two or three towns in our county whose citizens have done nothing as yet for this war; or if they could be struck with a current of intensified lightning to bring them to a realizing sense of their duty, our quota would be made up at once. Hilt them, O Lord, with a current of lightning, in our patriotic prayer!

Bounty, &c.

The County Commissioners are in session this afternoon, considering the subject of bounty and support to families of volunteers. Something should be done to insure the supply of our quota of men without resorting to a draft, and upon the Commissioners devolves the responsibility. We believe the people will cordially sustain the Commissioners in any reasonable inducements they may give to volunteers.

\$20,000 BOUNTY.

The Commissioners this afternoon resolved to pay a County Bounty of \$20 to every person volunteering in any company now being recruited in this county; and also to volunteers who have families, \$5 per month for the wife and \$1 per month for each child—provided the volunteer allot to his family \$5 per month of his wages.

Speech by Gen. Meagher.

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher made a rousing war speech in New York city on Friday evening. We have room only for the concluding portion, as follows:

Come, my countrymen, one more effort, magnanimous and chivalrous, for the Republic, which, to thousands and thousands of you, has been a tower of impregnable security, a pedestal of renown and a palace of prosperity, after the warring, the scolding, and the shipwreck that, for the most part, have been for many generations the implacable destiny of our race. Come, my countrymen, in the name of Richard Montgomery, who died to assert the liberty, and in the name of Andrew Jackson, who swore by the Eternal to

uphold the authority of the nation; as you exult in the gallantry of James Shields; as you point with the highest pride to the staunch loyalty, the patient courage, and stern nerve of Michael Corcoran, follow me to the James river, and, as each and all of you should emulate their example and as you are inspired by it, cast your fortunes with that brigade, which, to the credit and glory of Ireland, has already, on seven battle fields, proved its devotion to this Republic, under the command and chieftainship of the fearless, the gifted, the indomitable young General of the Army of the Potomac—General George B. McClellan—to whom that army is thoroughly and unanimously devoted, and whose great and good heart has been its inspiration, and his splendid genius has been its salvation, in the most critical of times.

The following bulletin was issued yesterday morning in posters and distributed throughout our county:

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

City of Stillwater, Washington County, August 11th, 1862.

WHEREAS, Orders have been received by the undersigned to cause the Orders of the President of the U. States, issued by the War Department on the 6th and 8th instant, to be strictly enforced—

Now, Therefore, by virtue of such Orders, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years are hereby notified and warned not to leave the limits of the aforesaid county under pain and penalty of arrest, as in and under the 6th inst. provided; and all good and loyal citizens are required to give information of any such person who has left said county since the 5th instant, as also of the intention of any such person to leave said county until the Orders of the President of the United States relative to Drafting shall be carried into effect.

And all county officers and policemen will see that the above orders are enforced.

GEORGE DAVIS,
Sheriff of Washington County,
F. R. DELANO,
Mayor City of Stillwater.

BAUNSCHIEDTISMUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY LEAVE to announce to the people of Stillwater and vicinity, that he has been appointed by Dr. Lorenz Baunschiedt, (Director of the Baunschiedt-Hoch Heilung Institute, New York) as Legation Baunschiedt, to introduce the wonderful healing method, called—

"BAUNSCHIEDTISMUS."

All operations are made in accordance with Baunschiedt's directions, and the remedies used have been imported direct from Germany. I shall keep on hand at all times a full stock of Baunschiedt's celebrated remedies, consisting of—

THE LEIBENSWERKER (Life Reviver).

THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUNSCHIEDTII,

with the book of Explanation, printed in all modern languages, which can be had at the following prices:

For one Instrument \$3.00

One bottle of Oleum Baunschiedtii 2.00

Book of Explanation 1.00

The LEIBENSWERKER (Life Reviver), represents the most complete apothecary's shop in the best and most secure, because the effects are warming, animating, relieving, and governs the circulation of the blood.

Rheumatic Pains, tooth and head ache, spasms, asthma, quinsy, loss of hearing, affections of the uvula, (hoarseness) &c. &c. are immediately, and diseases of the eyes, stiffness of the joints, jaundice, paleness, green sickness, hemorrhoids, cold of all sorts, lichen, or tetters, &c. &c. cured, surely.

In critical cases, for instance, apoplexy, colic, inflammation on the chest, nervous fever, cholera, yellow fever, trachea or apparent death, &c. where we have no time to be consultative, where the fact ought to be instantly decided, in such circumstances this proves at once the Life Reviver as a savior of life.

CHAS. M. GEHRLICHER,
Stillwater, April 29, 1862.—132.

Blanket.

Of all kinds for sale at this Office.

PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES

&c., still lower. CARL & CO.

HAVANA CIGARS,

a large assortment, at the very lowest prices, to close. CARL & CO.

White Lime.

Just received, for sale low for cash at the Brown Warehouse.

D. W. ARMSTRONG & CO.

LA CROSSE HUDSON AND STILLWATER PACKET.

WENONA.

Will make semi-weekly trips, connecting at La Crosse with trains for the West. For Freight or Passage, apply to—

CHAS. M. GEHRLICHER & CO. Agents.
Stillwater, May 11, 1862.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTERN MARKETS, THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

COMPRISING IN PART:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| GROCERIES,
FISH,
POULTRY,
BEER,
HAMS,
DRUGS,
BENZOL,
PAINTS,
CIGARS,
FLOUR,
MEAL,
AGRICULTURAL | WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES,
NAILS,
HARDWARE,
SAWS,
CUTLERY,
IRON,
STEEL,
CHAIN,
OIL CLOTH,
WALL PAPER,
IMPLEMENTS, | GLASS WARE,
CROCKERY,
CHINAWARE,
LAMP GLASS,
LANTERNS,
TIN WARE,
STOVES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER GOODS,
FURS,
MATS,
RUGS. |
|---|---|--|

DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS GENERALLY,

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AS CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER, THAN

"ANY OTHER MAN."

Give us a Call and Examine the Goods, before PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Stillwater, Minnesota, May 24th, 1862.

COOKING STOVES.

The Minnesota, Victor, Oak and Ledger, with furniture complete, for sale low by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

"BROWN'S SUGAR CURED HAMS."

An extra article. Second to none in the market—always on hand and for sale at prices that all can reach, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

CLEAR, MESS, AND PRIME PORK—LARD

in half and whole barrels, or small quantities at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

SOAPS, CANDLES, SPICES, FRUIT, MOLASSES,

Sorghum Vinegar, Coffee, Chocolate, Pickles, Salsaparilla, Macaroni, Sugar, all kinds, and all the necessaries of other light groceries at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

CUSTOM MADE DRIVING BOOTS.

Rubber Calfs, Boots, Pants and Over-shoes. Ladies' cloth, Kid, Rubber and Leather Boots, Gaiters and Shoes. Misses', children's and infants' shoes, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPER.

For 100 varieties, to suit the most fastidious taste, for sale by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

GLASS WARE, CROCKERY, COMMON

and extra, to suit purchasers, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

LAMPS FOR BURNING KEROSENE AND

Lard Oil, with or without chimneys—all the latest patterns, for sale by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

"PETERS PATENT KEROSENE LAMP"

—burns without chimneys, the best in existence—The only patent which cannot explode, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

25 BARRELS OF THE BEST anti-explosive

oil, pure, white Carbon and Kerosene Oils, for sale at competition prices, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

PANING MILLS, Grass Scythes, Grain

Shovels, Spades, Sledge Hammers, Axes, Friction Rollers, Buck-Saws, and other articles for Farmers—a too numerous to mention, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

BRITANNIA AND PLATED SILVER

WARE—Which can be bought lower than any in the market, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

CLOTHING—Costs, Prints and Vests

Plain and Fancy Dress—Light or dark (complete suits) Undershirts, and Drawers, colored and white. Also, white and figured linen and Merino Shirts, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

D. BRONSON Jr. & Co.,

DEALERS IN Groceries, Provision, Dry Goods, Clothing, Crockery-ware, BOOTS, HATS, ETC.

STILLWATER FLOURING MILL.

D. BRONSON Jr. & Co.

THIS MILL is just completed and in good running order. The want of a

FIRST CLASS MILL of this kind has long been felt by the citizens of Stillwater and vicinity.

Our machinery embraces all the latest improvements, gotten up in the East without regard to expense. It has three runs of Burrs—one run for custom, and two for merchant work. All grain will be weighed when it comes to the mill, and we can assure our customers that our aim is and will be, to give satisfaction.

FARMERS:

We are prepared to flour your Wheat on our Merchant Stones. Will brand, ship to the east and sell on your account, rendering you a full account of sales, thereby saving to ourselves the

TRAY AND MIDDINGS FOR YOUR STOCK. Call and see us, and examine our Merchant STILLWATER MILLS.

FEED—Bran, Shorts and Mixed Feed.

Constantly on hand and for sale at the STILLWATER MILLS.

FLOUR—

Fifty barrels of Stillwater Extra Flour, made from old and new wheat, warranted pure, for sale by D. BRONSON Jr. & Co.

FENCING AND LUMBER.

Seventy-five thousand feet Fencing and Lumber for sale, or will be exchanged for produce, by D. BRONSON Jr. & Co.

COAL OIL.

Best quality, at 45 cents per gallon. CARL & CO.

J. A. BATES.

HAVING RESUMED BUSINESS IN HIS OWN NAME, and

at HIS OLD STAND, would be happy to see his friends and former customers.

Thankful for past favors, he would respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

TO THE FARMERS.

I HAVE A LARGE AMOUNT OF Grain Cradles, GRADLE FINGERS, Hoes, Forks, Rakes, &c. &c. &c. which I propose to sell VERY CHEAP. Call and be convinced. June 6, 1862.—J. A. BATES.

Good News For The PEOPLE!

LEVY & DANIELS

Have received their Goods for SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE, and are now prepared to offer a large and well assorted stock of Goods at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

A large variety of LADIES DRESS GOODS from 10 cents per yard to 50. Black Silks at very low prices. A large variety of Traveling Dress Goods, English and French Calicoes, Brilliant, Gingham, Lawns, Muslin, de Laines, a full assortment of bleached and unbleached Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Case Cotton, Downing, Red Tick, Towels, Table Cloth, Napkins, Quilts, Muslin and Damask for Curtains, &c. &c. Also a large assortment of such as Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Bonnet Frames, and Shaker Hoods. A large variety of Hosiery for Men, Women, and Children.

A large stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, and DRUGGETS, DOOR MATS, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, LAMPS and LAMP FIXTURES, HATS, BOOTS and SHOES; all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash. If you want to save money, don't fail to call on

LEVY & DANIELS.

Stillwater, May 6, 1862.—134.

1862. 1862. SPRING TRADE!

CARL & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE citizens of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley that they are now receiving and offer for best selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines

that have been put here; and our selections being made with care, every article will be warranted. Our stock of the medical practitioner can require, and the attention of Physicians is particularly called to our stock in this branch of our business. All our medicines and preparations will be in rigid accordance with the formulas of the U. S. Dispensary, and prescriptions will be carefully and accurately compounded. Our

WINDOW GLASS & GLASSWARE,

we get direct from Pittsburgh by river, thereby insuring its good condition, and its quality will be the best.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Lamp Shades, Chimneys, &c., we make a specialty, and no establishment in the State can offer such opportunities for selection, or at such prices. Our

Carbon Oil

will be the purest and best the market affords, and in

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,

Our stock will be complete. Our Paint, White wash, Dyeing, Horse, Crumb, Black, Fly, Shoe, Cloth, Hair, Nail, Tooth and other

PATENT MEDICINES,

Of all kinds will be kept in full supply, and our Perfumery, Cosmetics, Hair Dyes, &c., will be found in ample stock and of the best quality and freshest styles. Our stock of

Wholesale, Cigars and Smalls

will comprise the choicest varieties, with Meerschaum, Bird wood, China, and a large assortment of Fancy and Common PIPES.

STATIONERY

Will be kept in good assortment. Also, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, &c., and in

We have also on hand a large assortment of

Miscellaneous Articles.

Consisting in part of Pocket Knives, Scissors, Playing Cards, Spices of all kinds, crude and refined, Fenells, Port monnaies, Stove Polish, water-proof Vaseline, Wipes, Violin Bridges, Violin strings, Guitar strings, Military shavers, Glasses, Tomblers, Goblets, Lager Beer Mugs, Wine and Champagne Glasses, Bird Cages, Seed Corns, Boxes of all kinds, Garden seeds, Fishing Lines, snoods, Hooks, Eley's water-proof Gun Caps, steel Gun Nipples, Demijohns, &c. &c. Boston's Coal Oil Lamps and lanterns. To be used without chimneys—a new and good article. Or

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We will keep a large supply of the purest and best that can be purchased in New York—comprising in part, Fine French Brandy, Holland Gin, St. Croix Rum, New England Rum, Port, Burgundy, Malaga, Cherry, White and Claret Wines, Scotch, Irish, Monongahela, Bourbon, Rye and common Whiskies—Volf's Schnapps London Cordial Gin, &c. &c.

AND FURTHER.

As there is no reason why Goods should not be sold here as low as in St. Paul, our prices will compare favorably with the lowest that obtain in that city—and in order to enable us to do this, our terms from this date will be STRICTLY CASH.

In conclusion, we respectfully ask of the public an examination of our goods and prices.

CARL & CO.

Stillwater, April 29, 1862.

CHEAP GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

Call at Levy & Daniels's and look at their

Ladies' Dress Goods

at 10, and 12; Lion Handkerchiefs at 12; White and colored Cotton Hose at 12; colored Brilliants at 20 cts, worth 30; real English Lawn at 20 cts, worth 30; bleached Shirting at 10; worked Collars at 20 cts, worth 15 cts; worked do at 40 cts, worth 50; do at 60 cts; do at 80 cts; do at 1.00; do at 1.25; do at 1.50; do at 1.75; do at 2.00; do at 2.25; do at 2.50; do at 2.75; do at 3.00; do at 3.25; do at 3.50; do at 3.75; do at 4.00; do at 4.25; do at 4.50; do at 4.75; do at 5.00; do at 5.25; do at 5.50; do at 5.75; do at 6.00; do at 6.25; do at 6.50; do at 6.75; do at 7.00; do at 7.25; do at 7.50; do at 7.75; do at 8.00; do at 8.25; do at 8.50; do at 8.75; do at 9.00; do at 9.25; do at 9.50; do at 9.75; do at 10.00; do at 10.25; do at 10.50; do at 10.75; do at 11.00; do at 11.25; do at 11.50; do at 11.75; do at 12.00; do at 12.25; do at 12.50; do at 12.75; do at 13.00; do at 13.25; do at 13.50; do at 13.75; do at 14.00; do at 14.25; do at 14.50; do at 14.75; do at 15.00; do at 15.25; do at 15.50; do at 15.75; do at 16.00; do at 16.25; do at 16.50; do at 16.75; do at 17.00; do at 17.25; do at 17.50; do at 17.75; do at 18.00; do at 18.25; do at 18.50; do at 18.75; do at 19.00; do at 19.25; do at 19.50; do at 19.75; do at 20.00; do at 20.25; do at 20.50; do at 20.75; do at 21.00; do at 21.25; do at 21.50; do at 21.75; do at 22.00; do at 22.25; do at 22.50; do at 22.75; do at 23.00; do at 23.25; do at 23.50; do at 23.75; do at 24.00; do at 24.25; do at 24.50; do at 24.75; do at 25.00; do at 25.25; do at 25.50; do at 25.75; do at 26.00; do at 26.25; do at 26.50; do at 26.75

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, - - - August 26, 1862.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.
IGNATIUS DONNELLY,
of Dakota County.

Extra Session of the Legislature
Called.

Proclamation by the Governor.

Whereas, it has been represented to me by petitions from different parts of the State, that the disturbed condition of our western frontier—hundreds of men, women and children having already been slaughtered by the Sioux Indians, and entire counties depopulated by the panic thus created—with the necessity under which the State now labors to furnish thousands of her militia to the service of the General Government, and at the same time, to provide promptly for the defense of a line of frontier several hundred miles in length, against a ruthless and merciless enemy; together with the fact that under our existing laws, the volunteer force already furnished, and now required from the State, and constituting nearly one-third of the entire adult male population, are deprived of their voice in the conduct of public affairs at this most critical period, constitutes such a contingency as demands the immediate assembling of the Legislature of the State.

Now, therefore, I, ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Governor of the State of Minnesota, do issue this my proclamation, requiring that the members of both Houses of the Legislature of the State shall, on the NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock, A. M., convene in extra session, at the Capitol, in the city of St. Paul, to take such action as may be deemed necessary, for the welfare of the State and the protection of its people.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of St. Paul, this (L) twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY
By the Governor,
JAMES H. BAKER,
Secretary of State.

Latest News from the Indian War.

The news from the frontier is not so favorable as we had hoped. The rumor that Fort Ridgely had been relieved is without foundation. Col. Sibley halted at St. Peter, until he could be re-enforced, having found the enemy too strong to justify an attempt on his part to raise the siege. He expected to be able to march to the relief of the Fort this morning. It is said that the cartridges sent him did not fit the bore of his muskets, causing some delay. St. Peter was believed to be in danger if Sibley should advance on Ridgely without re-enforcements. No news has been received from the Fort since 2 o'clock P. M. of Thursday last.

New Ulm sustained a second attack on Saturday evening. Several houses were burned, but the Indians were repulsed. Fears are entertained for the safety of the town.

Several more murders have been perpetrated by detached parties of Indians. Among those supposed to have been killed at Fort's store at Red Wood, is Wm. Taylor, barber of St. Paul, well known in this city, as the leader of "Taylor's Band."

The St. Paul papers are full of particulars of the outbreak, which our space will not permit us to copy; they abound in thrilling and heartrending incidents. A friendly Indian, "Other Day," has brought in safely sixty-two persons who have been given up as lost, among them Mrs. Galbraith and family. In an interview with Gov. Ramsey he said that he did not think the outbreak was premeditated, but was an attempt on the part of some of the Sioux bands to shield the murderers of Mr. Jones and family at Aeton.

Geo. W. Sweet, Esq., arrived Sunday afternoon, direct from Crow Wing, with intelligence that "Hole-in-the-Day," the great Chippewa Chief had issued a proclamation that he would not be responsible for the conduct of the Indians after Tuesday, and warning all white settlers to leave the country before that time.

Mr. Sweet came as messenger from Hole-in-the-Day, to Commissioner Dale, asking that he should come up at once, accompanied by Judge Cooper, and he would make a treaty. Two hundred additional troops have been sent up, and the Commissioner, with several gentlemen who have great influence with the Chippewas, left St. Paul this morning.

No serious difficulty is apprehended with the Chippewas. Their principal complaint is the conduct of their Agent, Walker, who has been removed. Mr. Walker has since been found dead under circumstances that render it pretty certain that he committed suicide.

We publish the second letter from the editor of this paper, now at Fort Ridgely, omitting the first, as it is partly recapitulated in the one published. This is the last authentic intelligence from the Fort, and it Col. Sibley left St. Peter this morning, nearly a week will have elapsed between the date of the letter and the arrival of the relief at the Fort.

Gov. Ramsey is constantly receiving telegraphic dispatches, proffering aid, from parties as far as the river as Du-

buque, LaCrosse, &c., all of which are accepted.

FROM A. J. VAN VORHES.

Fort Ridgely, Aug. 21st, 1862, A. M.

On yesterday I sent you by messenger a full account of affairs at this place and vicinity; but fearing the messenger was cut off, who also bore important dispatches to headquarters, I will briefly recapitulate before proceeding to detail the important events of yesterday afternoon.

I need not detail the horrible butcheries at the Upper and Lower Sioux Agencies, at New Ulm, and throughout this entire region, as you have already been advised of the terrible details.

When the party accompanying Mr. Wycoff to make the annual payment to the Indians, arrived at this place on Monday noon, matters were in much confusion, owing to there being so few soldiers at this post and the great number of men, women and children fleeing here for protection. In many instances a solitary member of large families,—in some instances the father, in others the mother, and in quite a number a little boy or girl,—went their way to these barracks under the most distressing circumstances fleeing from their persecutors, after witnessing the butchery of those most dear to them on earth.

Captain Marsh had gone with forty-four members of his command, to the vicinity of the Lower Agency, on hearing of the state of affairs there leaving only some twenty-five soldiers under Lieutenant Gere to protect the Fort. Every citizen, however, took a musket, until the stock was exhausted, and gave Lieutenant Gere their best efforts in his perilous undertaking. Captain Marsh met a large body of the enemy, was surrounded and cut to pieces. Only twenty-one of them have returned—three of them wounded, two mortally wounded.

During Monday night several alarms were given, but the enemy did not appear in force or make any threatening demonstrations. On Tuesday, Lieut. T. S. Sheehan, of company C, who had left this post for Fort Ripley, after making a forced march of 42 miles in nine hours, arrived, and immediately took command, with fifty brave and well disciplined soldiers. During the same day, Major Galbraith arrived with fifty new men, (Renville Rangers), who were on their way to Fort Snelling. Upon hearing of the Indian disturbances, Major Galbraith turned back with his men after having reached St. Peter, where they succeeded in procuring old United States muskets. After receiving the reinforcements, the garrison felt secure against the attacks of any number of the enemy likely to appear.

By his energy, Lieut. Sheehan inspired all with hope and confidence that the position could be held until reinforced from Fort Snelling. Every thing the hurry and exigencies of the time could suggest, seemed to have been done to meet the emergency. Small squads of Indians continued to prow about in the distance, but were usually shelled away by the accurate shots of Sergeant Jones, the old and experienced artilleryist of this post.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the anticipated hour arrived. A small force of Indians appeared about three-fourths of a mile north of the barracks, evidently with the intention of drawing out the entire force, while the main body were to dash upon the barracks from the east, where they were approaching under cover of woods and ravines. In this way, after driving in our pickets, they were enabled to approach to within musket shot, still under cover of trees and out buildings. At this point they opened a volley upon a detachment of company B, stationed at one of the north entrances, but without serious effect. It was but the work of a moment for Lieut. Sheehan to bring his company to bear upon them from one of the southern entrances, the smoke of which had scarcely cleared away when one of the six pound mountain howitzers, under direction of Sergeant Jones, sent into their midst a shell that must have done glorious execution. The fire of the enemy then became scattering and promiscuous,—all sides of the barracks appearing to be infested, and every secret hiding place having its wily foes.

After throwing a few shells, Sergeant Jones took command of a six pound cannon, and Sergeant Macgregor and Whipple, the two howitzers. The fire on both sides was most spirited and persistent. Lt. Sheehan was every where present, cheering on the brave and stout-hearted, and encouraging the few wavering. Considering the responsibility of his position, he was perhaps too reckless of his personal safety. Time after time, as he passed from post to post giving directions to the men, whole volleys of musketry were discharged upon him, and bullets went whizzing over and about him like hailstones. His coolness inspired all with courage, however, and we thank God that he is yet unharmed.

In this way the fight was continued until dark, with an almost continuous

discharge of musketry and artillery. As to the strength and loss of the enemy, all is conjecture. Picket guards and scouts estimate the number lurking about at one thousand. Of the correctness of this estimate, I have no means of judging, except that the enemy was in strong force and made the attack with courage and determination. What the effect of our shells may have been we of course do not know, as the Indian mode of warfare is invariably to carry their dead and wounded from the field when possible, and our strength was not half sufficient to pursue the foe when driven from their various points. Many were seen to fall, however, before the musket shots, and others were seen thrown into the air by bursting shells.

A number of citizens' buildings surrounding the barracks were fired by the enemy, but none of the Government buildings were burned. There was one of our greatest dangers, but a timely rain, which continued during the night, and the vigilance of the guards, prevented. A few old outbuildings, which served as hiding places for the enemy, were burned during the night by order of the commandant.

I am indebted to Surgeon Alfred Muller for a list of wounded of yesterday's engagement, together with that of the engagement near Red Wood, on last Monday. The wounded of yesterday were:

Corporal Dennis Porter, company C, shot in right thigh, ball passing through—also back shot in left side—now dangerous.
Private John McGill, company B, shot through right thigh, not dangerous.
Andrew Ruffin, company B, shot from ear to ear, lower jaw on both sides shattered—also, injury in the throat—mortally.
Robert Sproutie, company B, shot through left cheek, ball passing out through right cheek; upper jaw completely smashed, severe wound.
William Good, company B, shot in forehead, mortally wounded; Peter C. Harris, company C, shot through left hip, not dangerous.
Private Shartledge, company C, wounded over left eye, not dangerous.
James Gorman and Joseph Foerster, Renville Rangers.

The killed were—
Mark M. Grear, company C; Robert Baker, Renville Rangers; Michael Murnane, Renville Rangers.

The wounded at the Red Wood engagement on Monday, now in hospital, were:
Ole Swenson, company B, not dangerous;
Wm. Blodgett, company B, mortally; Wm. Southernland, company B, mortally.

The night was passed in comparative quiet, though every man at his post or sleeping upon his arms. What the day may bring forth, none of us can tell. With a fair and square fight, we would have no great fears; but with this lurking, bush-whacking mode of warfare and a sudden dash of legions of savages upon barracks which afford no real security except as defended from doors and windows, and liable at any time to be fired, the position of this small force might be exceedingly perilous.

It is time for reinforcements from Fort Snelling, but yet they are not here. O! for a regiment of effective soldiers to avenge the outrages of the past few days.

In haste,
A. J. VAN VORHES.

FROM JUDGE FLANDRAU.

New Ulm, Aug. 25, 2 P. M.

Governor Sibley:

Your dispatch of the 21st—evening—is this moment received. I enclose a dispatch I have this moment received from N. Myrick, whom you have probably seen. It was delayed at the ferry and is useless. I could not have reinforced the Fort had I received it in time, as I learned from a man who left there the morning of the 20th. Nothing had occurred at that time. I sent a dispatch to the Fort on the 20th, and my man was seen within a mile and a half of the Fort going in. I fear the man spoken of by Myrick is my messenger, as he has not returned. I have no further news from the Fort, and can tell you no more news than Myrick will, save the fact of the numbers there which you probably did not know, and Myrick could not inform you. I learn that a company of citizens left for the Fort this morning, one hundred strong, for St. Peter. If so, my opinion is, that if you make a junction with your detail to Glencoe, of 150 men, which will give you 375, and with 100 already gone up, 475. You had better send about 200 this way, and the other 275 the other side to the Fort.

I have about 200 men here, but very poorly armed. I would like very much to see you, if you have any man you can entrust with the command to the Fort. I don't think the Indians have taken it, but not knowing the extent of the outbreak, can form no idea of the force they have. It must be considerable, or they would not attack the Fort. The men at the Fort were the balance of the soldiers, some citizens, and Major Galbraith, with some 50 or 60 men.

The Indians may not have known of the reinforcements, and have attacked on the supposition that no one was there but those left of the garrison. I have large expeditions out all day from here, which weakens me; but I think I can hold the town until you come, if not attacked by a very large force. I hear of

Indians all around me, but see none. I am making some entrenchments. I am sure that all above is lost, and all the people killed. I have found a spear at one of the houses sacked, about 8 miles from here, which is unquestionably Yankton; also a saddle, the ordinary pads ornamented with beads. This leads me to believe that it is the Indians from the Missouri that attend the payments who are doing the mischief. There may, however, be a general rising.

If you can come this way, do so, and we can co-operate. We are but 18 miles from the Fort, and can go there, if necessary, as well from here as any other point. I wish you would leave the same evening you got to St. Peter. The roads are good, and you can get here by morning. I have a good ferry to cross you at Red Stone, about three miles below the town.

I am Yours,
CHARLES E. FLANDRAU,
Commanding at New Ulm.

News from the Frontier.

We copy the following from the Pioneer of Sunday—being a partial summary of the dispatches relating to the Indian war.

The manner of obtaining these dispatches is some what romantic. The half-breed interpreter, ASTORIE FRESHER, whose excursion to the Agency was noticed yesterday, volunteered to make a second trip to the Fort. Disguised as an Indian on the war path, he got into the Fort, through the masses of Indians surrounding it, on Thursday morning, and left the same evening, and made his way to Henderson, with the very latest intelligence we have received. The messenger from Henderson says that Flanders would return to the Fort, and will probably give the inmates such assurances of relief at hand as to induce them to hold out. There can be no surrender without annihilation, and the inmates of the Fort know this.

Gov. Sibley and his force were at St. Peter at four o'clock on Saturday morning. St. Peter is nearly fifty miles from Fort Ridgely, and Col. Sibley can hardly reach the Fort before Sunday evening.

Colonel CULLEN, with several hundred cavalry, proposed to strike across the country from Henderson, and may get to the Fort before the infantry force.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—Col. A. D. Nelson, having resigned his commission as Colonel of the Sixth, Lieutenant-Colonel Crook of the Seventh Regiment was appointed Colonel of the Sixth.

John T. Averill, of Wahshaw county, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Regiment.

Robert N. McLaren, of Goodhue, Major of the Sixth.

F. E. Snow, of Blue Earth, Adjutant of the Sixth Regiment.

Lieut. Welch Exchanged.

Lieut. A. E. Welch, of the First Regiment, has been exchanged, and arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday last. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run.

The Cause of the Sioux Insurrection.

The natural question arises as to where rests the responsibility of these awful scenes of human butchery which have occurred upon our frontier by the Indians; as it is the generally received opinion that either an unusual and unnecessary delay on the part of the government and its agents to the Indians, or the presence among them of wicked emissaries, inciting them to their devilish work, must have been the cause of the outbreak.

By an article in the Press of Sunday it is conclusively shown that no officer of the Government connected with Indian affairs, is in any way responsible for the delay in the payment, or derelict in duty, or has retained the money in his hands to speculate upon, by exchanging the gold for paper, as has been charged.

The charge that the Government had unreasonably delayed the payment of the annuities to the Sioux, is refuted by the fact that the treaties 1851 fix no time in the year at which the annuities are to be paid the Indians. The treaties simply provide that payment shall be made annually.

It has been usual, when funds were ready, to send out runners and give notice to the Indians of the time when the payment would be made. No such notice had been given the Sioux, and there was no occasion for them to have assembled at the agency as they did. It was their own act.

found in the following letter from J. C. Burbank & Co.:
ST. PAUL, AUG. 25, 1862.
Editor of Press.

DEAR SIR:—We understand there is a report on the street to-day that our present Indian difficulties arose partially on account of the Indian Superintendent's withholding the annuity money for the purpose of speculating upon the same. In justice to Col. Thompson, the Superintendent, who is absent, we would say that the annuity moneys arrived by our express, August 10th, and that immediately upon its arrival, Colonel Thomas chartered a stage, and sent Major Hatch and party forward for the purpose of making the payment, and they arrived at Fort Ridgely on Monday the 18th inst.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.

THE OWATONNA CONVENTION.

MR. WINDOM NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION. RESOLUTION FOR AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY.

The Republican Convention of the First District, met at Owatonna on Wednesday the 20th inst.

Hon. M. W. Sargeant, of Winona, was elected President, and Fred. Driscoll, of Scott, Secretary.

Hon. Wm. Windom was re-nominated for Congress, by acclamation, unanimously.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the exigencies of the times, and the necessity which exists of supporting the government by the united voice of the whole people of the north, as well by its soldiers as its citizens, demand the inauguration of such measures as will secure the co-operation of our soldiers as well in sustaining the civil as the military branch of the government. We therefore recommend to the Governor to call an immediate session of the Legislature to adopt such measures as will secure the desired end.

At the close of the proceedings, Mr. Windom accepted the nomination in an eloquent and patriotic speech.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 33.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, (MINNESOTA), Aug. 12, 1862.

Whereas it has been lately reported to the Commander in Chief that many townships of this State have already contributed more than their proper quota of volunteers, while others have sent few or none, and that great injustice will in many instances be done by appropriating the quotas of townships without taking into account the numbers furnished since the commencement of the war, therefore

It is ordered, that in counties where the same is practicable, the enrolling officers (Agents or Assessors) shall return the names of all citizens of the several townships, who have enlisted from each township since the commencement of the war, with the name of the Regiment and Company to which they belong—excepting those known as "three months' volunteers."

In the return of any township, the names of all citizens of the township, who have enlisted since the commencement of the war, shall be the duty of the County Auditor, subject to an appeal to the Commissioner, in establishing the quota of each township, to charge each township with its proportion (according to the number of citizens fit for militia duty in the same) of the entire force already raised or now to be raised by the State, and to credit it with the number of recruits already furnished by it, and should a draft become necessary in such county to draw on said township, for the balance of recruits due from it, or such proportion thereof as may be necessary to make up the quota required of the county.

In counties wherein, by reason of inability on the part of the Assessors, or Agent, or from lack of time, the number of recruits furnished before the 20th of July, 1862, cannot be ascertained and reported, the same course will be pursued already directed in General Orders No. 36, from this Department.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
OSCAR MAJNROS,
Adjutant General.

By Telegraph.

The news by Telegraph is very meagre. On the 22nd there was fighting on the Rappahannock. Sigel's division being engaged. A general battle, however, was not expected on that day.

There was a riot on Saturday afternoon in New York, by the Empire Brigade, growing out of complaints in regard to the payment of their bounties. It was promptly suppressed.

Morgan, with 1,700 rebel cavalry, defeated Johnson, of Kentucky, at Gallatin, Tenn. Johnson had 800 men, 300 were captured, 500 escaped.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post, dated Aug. 16th, says: "General McCall returns from Richmond with different ideas of the war. He says our motto should be, 'Instant subjugation of the rebels, or their extermination.' The general was at the war department to-day.

—Some say observes that the Southern Confederacy is now bounded on the north by McClellan, Burnside, and Pope; on the east by Hunter, Wilkes, and Du Pont; on the south by Pickens and Ben. Butler; and on the west by Farragut, Davis, and Halleck.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Minnesota First.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Near Harrison Landing, Aug. 14, 1862.

There is a dearth of news in this section to-day, and items are scarce—I mean the genuine news (sensation) items. I have a lot—such as they are—but none of the sensation order. Such as I have you are welcome to, and if you are not satisfied at that, it will be your own fault. You need not find any fault with said items, for whom I have so often seen first in one store and then in another, or up one street and down the next, in search of the wherewithal to fill out a half-column of local,—a search so fruitless that you would be compelled to call upon the humor-loving crowd that in days of yore collected upon the sidewalk opposite the Minnesota House, before you could issue your paper,—you, I say, who know the ropes, should not find fault with an amateur.

But perhaps you would like to hear something about the Grand Army of the Potomac which has been resting itself upon the James river under the protecting cover of the gunboats. If you would, my advice is—read the papers. Once in a while we hear a gun fired some distance off, but we fail to find out "who threw that brick" until we see a full account published in one of the many metropolitan journals received here.

Rarely do we learn through that world-renowned myth, styled the "Associated Press," a paper, by the way, that exchanges invariably give full credit to for all clippings. But thus much I can assure you without waiting for the Press, "or any other man"—the whole army is ready to move, and everything indicates that a move is very soon to occur here. The troops are under marching orders, and now carry nothing with them (although they carry enough) but their guns and equipments, and one blanket, with a section of a shelter tent, to each man. Their knapsacks,—with extra clothing, stationery, daguerotypes, locks of hair, tracts, playing cards, love letters, needles and thread, and other articles too numerous to mention—have already been safely stored on transports—there to remain until the movement shall have been made or countermanded. How many of them will never return to claim their knapsacks! But little do they think of that—their desire is to be "on to Richmond" again, and few stop to think if they will get there.

Transportation, so far as wagons are concerned, has been greatly reduced, and everything looks like quick movements and forced marches when the advance is again commenced. For a full regiment of about one thousand men, only six wagons are allowed. Of this number one is to be used exclusively for the conveyance of hospitals, and another for the field officers' baggage (with forage for horses) leaving but four for the cooking utensils, provisions, officers' baggage, etc., of ten companies—formerly each company had one, and frequently more. But one good feature is that instead of officers taking up half the space in the allotted wagons, their allowance is now set down "as a small valise, a small roll of blankets, and a small mess kit." The word "small" is italicized in the general order.

Officers' tents are not to be in the future, as they have frequently been in the past, the most prominent feature of an encampment. Hitherto it has not been uncommon for the officers to have an average of two large tents each, with a small one for each of their servants, while the company officers had one for a captain, and one for two lieutenants.

Under the new order of things the allowance of lieutenants will be as follows: For the field and staff officers of a regiment (Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, Chaplain, Quartermaster and Adjutants) three wall tents. For each non-commissioned officer, private, officers' servant, camp-follower, etc., as far as they can be supplied, one section (one-half) shelter tent. And all Quartermasters of regiments having more than this allowance, have been directed to turn in the surplus without delay. A shelter tent as you are perhaps aware, is simply two india rubber or sail-cloth blankets, (or a substitute made of duck) having eyelet holes around the edges for the purpose of fastening them together.

Large numbers of officers and soldiers (do not confound the terms) who have been away on furlough—and some who have been "absent without leave" and were "raised" by the Provost Guard—daily arrive from the North. It is estimated that even three thousand of this stamp have arrived within the last fortnight. As fast as they arrive they are sent off to their respective regiments and commence their military duties once more. If "Little George" would adopt Pope's plan of advertising, I am of the opinion that this army would speedily be reinforced to an extent equal at least to an entire division. But it may be that he knows more about his business than I do—but he don't advertise.

The mail arrangements here now are good—in fact hard to beat—while the many perplexities and annoyances attendant upon the discharge of the duties of postmaster would be insurmountable to any one of less genial disposition than W. B. Haslett, of the 62d Penn. Reg., who is the indefatigable postmaster at Headquarters. He is ably assisted by his son Robert, and Mr. J. G. Cooley, of the same regiment, who are ever attentive to their many onerous duties.

Messrs. Geo. B. Fowle, and Harry Seingo are the mail agents going to and returning from Fortress Monroe every alternate day—one going down while the other is coming up.

With the exception of a distance of about twenty miles, we are again in direct telegraphic communication with Washington. From Jamestown Island to the Capital communication is interrupted, while from here to the Island a small steamer is employed as a boat.

At last we are to have a regularly organized Ambulance Corps for the proper care of the wounded. This is at should be—it ought to have been done long ago. The Medical Director of the army—the energetic Jona. Letterman—is, of course, the head of the organization. It is to be organized on the basis of a captain to each army corps, as commandant of the Ambulance corps; a first Lieutenant for a division, a second Lieutenant for a brigade, and a Sergeant for a regiment. There will be allowed one transport cart, one horse and two horse ambulances for each regiment—each ambulance to be provided with two stretchers. The privates will consist of a driver and two men to each ambulance, who are to be instructed in the most judicious manner of putting men in and taking them out of ambulances, taking men from the ground and putting them on stretchers, etc., and no person will be allowed to carry from the field any wounded or sick except this corps. The uniform for this corps is, for privates a green band two inches broad around the cap, a green half chevron, two inches broad, on each arm, above the elbow, and they are to be armed with revolvers. Non-commissioned officers the same as privates, except that they are to wear a full instead of a half-chevron. Let us hope that when this corps shall become well versed in their duties, the sick and wounded may receive better attention than they generally have, especially during an engagement.

The sick are being sent away very fast—but few now remain, and they will go before many days. The percentage of sick, notwithstanding the hot weather, is much smaller than it has been for a long while past. So much for having a Medical Director.

The action of the Republican Committee for the second district has been thoroughly discussed here among Minnesotians, and I have yet to find a man who is not glad to know that Ignatius Donnelly is in the field. Now see to it that he "goes in"—and who doubts it!—and at the same time that he visits Washington, send Senator Aldrich. Unless I greatly mistake the signs of the times, the boys of First cannot be better suited than by having their State represented by two such sterling patriots and honest, hard-working servants as the good-natured Colonel, and the young statesman, Lieut. Gov. Donnelly—good men and true—so say all of us.

The weather which has been very hot here lately, has suddenly moderated a little, and is now not quite so warm as bakes ovens usually are, although some of the boys still do their cooking without a fire, among whom is

SHINGLES.

P. S.—He don't cook.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special to World].—There is a little reason to doubt the junction of the army of the Potomac with the army of Virginia though no official announcement of the fact has been made.

Private letters have been received, state that the union has been made, and there is now little cause for anxiety in regard to military prospects in Virginia. The junction reflects the highest credit on Gen. Halleck, who planned, and General McClellan, who executed.

[Tribune's Special].—Baltimoreans say that since the order for drafting over 5,000 citizens of Maryland between the ages of 18 and 45 have left that State for the South and Canada; and that the exodus is still going on at the rate of from 3 to 500 daily.

A number of newspaper correspondents arrived here to-day from the army of Virginia. Their departure thence was involuntary.

Commodore Wm. D. Porter, the destroyer of the Arkansas, has been made a Commodore.

It is not known by any of Gen. McClellan's friends that he intends as reported to retire from active service in the field.

There is no unusual excitement in Washington. The city is as quiet as it has been at any period within 6 months on the battle-field.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.

Private intelligence received in this city, confirms the news of the junction of our armies. It also announces the death of Col. Coulter, of the 11th Pa. regiment, on the battle-field.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: **Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Eruptions, Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Psoriasis, Itch, Scald Head, Ringworm, and all Skin Diseases.**

CHICAGO, ILL., 6th June, 1892.
J. C. AYER & CO., Gentlemen: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me, having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in sores on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and threatened to eat the bowels. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp with a thick crust, which was painful and disfiguring. Beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much result from any of them. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was advised to read the "Lancet" and I found in it a full description of your Sarsaparilla, and I knew that it was the only thing that would cure me. I bought a bottle, and used it as directed. Another bottle followed, and then a third. Now I feel perfectly well, and my skin is clear and healthy. I can now go to work and do my usual duties. I feel that I owe you a full and hearty testimonial for what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. I feel that I owe you a full and hearty testimonial for what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. I feel that I owe you a full and hearty testimonial for what your Sarsaparilla has done for me.

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Gent's Furnishing Goods

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Tailor's Trimmings, SATINETT, JEANS, TWEEDS.

Merchant Tailoring

I have engaged experienced and skillful workmen, I can make to order on short notice, in good style and taste, and will warrant all work.

TERMS—CASH.

THINKFUL for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me heretofore, I invite the public of Stillwater and vicinity to call on me at my new stock before purchasing. Having spared no pains or trouble in selecting goods, I feel confident I will give satisfaction in prices as well as quality.

JOS. E. SCHLICK,
Barnhart's Block, Main St., Stillwater.

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May 12, 1892—25-45

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THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY

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Lard Oil Cheaper than Ever.

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Wrought, Finishing and Cut Nails!
SPICES, BRADS, GIMP, CARPET & COMMON TACKS.

HARDWARE, ALL KINDS

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St. Anthony st., south side, below American House.
St. Paul, June 25, 1892—35-41

FOR THE EAST.

1861.

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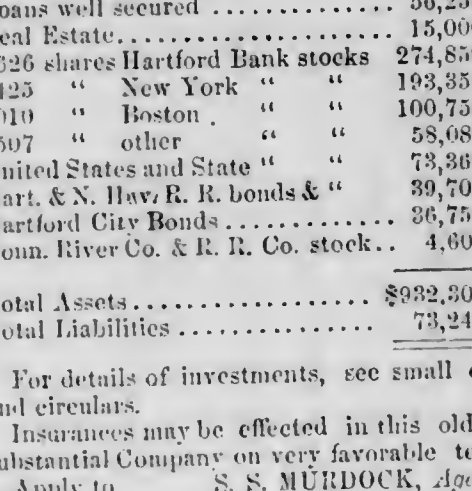
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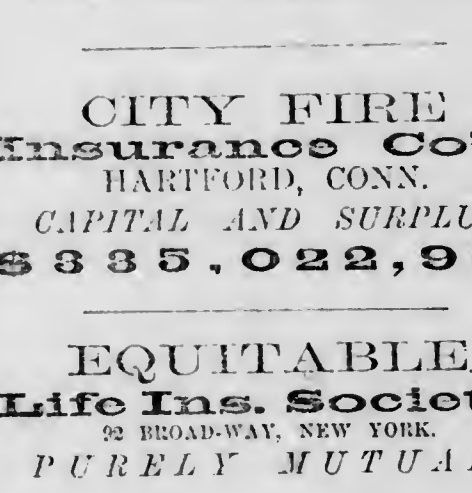
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Of the very best manufacture, for ladies and men's wear, and children's *Copper Toe* boots and shoes, always on hand. Genuine

STONE-WARE.

Such as Jars, Jugs, Churns, Pans and Flower Pots, of all sizes.

WOODEN-WARE!

Wash Tubs, large and small, Water Buckets, Bowls, Sugar and Spice Boxes, &c. &c. Large, medium and small Grain and Wheat Sieves of the best kind. The best of

COAL OIL AND LAMPS!

Just received, a large stock of

Cooking Stoves!

Without any heating, we are happy to inform you that we are still prepared to make our Goods in sufficient force to command the attention of such as may favor us with a call, and at the same time allow them all to purchase without killing a man, which is all we have to say in these times—except, that we allow our batteries to be taken only by a large force of "Yellow Boys."

Leather, Leather!

KESSLER & RIEHL,

Importers, Tanners and Curriers,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

ARE now receiving and will keep constantly on hand the largest and best stock of Leather and Findings in the Territory—consisting of:

Spanish Sole Leather,
Oak do do
Up Leather,
Horse Leather,
Brilliant Leather,
Tanned and Madras,
Morocco Siles,
Shoe and Saddle Leather,
Bell and Lace Leather,
French Calf Skin,
French Kip Skin,
Country Kip Skin.

Also a general assortment of all kind of Findings, &c., &c.

Please call and examine our stock as we will not be undersold by any house in the Territory.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.
Cash paid for Hides, Furs and Deer Skins.
KESSLER & RIEHL,
St. Anthony st., south side, below American House.
St. Paul, June 25, 1892—35-41

AYER'S Cherry